20051118.ba v03_n863.bam.20051118

>From ???@??? Thu Nov 17 19:44:55 2005 -0600
Date: Fri, 18 Nov 2005 01:44:19 GMT
From: Old Tube Radios <boatanchors@theporch.com>
To: Old Tube Radios <boatanchors@theporch.com>
Subject: BOATANCHORS digest 3863
Message-Id: <20051118014421.5E70540869@srvr1.theporch.com>

BOATANCHORS Digest 3863

Topics covered in this issue include:

1) Re: S-meters
   by "J.D. Mac Aulay, WQ8U" <jmac6235@yahoo.com>
2) Re: S-meters
   by chuck grandgent <chuck@chuckg.com>
3) AR-88 "S" Meter problem...
   by "Sandy, W5TVW" <ebjr@i-55.com>
4) RE: AR-88 "S" Meter problem...
   by "Brian Goldsmith" <brian.goldsmith@echo1.com.au>
5) Re: S-meters
   by "Tom Rauch" <w8ji@contesting.com>
6) RE: S-meters
   by "Brian Goldsmith" <brian.goldsmith@echo1.com.au>
7) Re: S-meters
   by "Tom Rauch" <w8ji@contesting.com>
8) Re: S-meters
   by Gary Woods <garygarlic@earthlink.net>
9) Re: S-meters
   by "Sandy, W5TVW" <ebjr@i-55.com>
10) Re: S-meters
   by "Tom Rauch" <w8ji@contesting.com>
11) Personal Ad for a KWS-1
   by "David M. Upton" <david@wb1cmg.mv.com>
12) MR-15 Crank Drive Needed
   by "B. smith" <smithab11@comcast.net>
13) ADMINISTRIVIA: Changing Email Addresses
   by listown@nanniandjack.com (Mail List Owner)
14) FS - High end and rare ham radios + 1 very early wire recorder
   by John Dilks K2TQN <oldradio@worldnet.att.net>

Message-ID: <20051115012303.57846.qmail@web54604.mail.yahoo.com>
Date: Mon, 14 Nov 2005 17:23:03 -0800 (PST)
From: "J.D. Mac Aulay, WQ8U" <jmac6235@yahoo.com>
Subject: Re: S-meters
To: Old Tube Radios <boatanchors@theporch.com>

MIME-Version: 1.0
Content-Type: text/plain; charset=iso-8859-1
Content-Transfer-Encoding: 8bit

I am afraid it would be like placing pearls before swine to put it in QST. It is too complicated for the average new ham and too simplistic and practical for the true ham electronics aficionados. In addition, it is not consistent with the ARRL push to make ham radio into digital radio.

Electric Radio may be a much better venue for such a well presented and usable bit of work. And it might even get used by the ER readers.

73
Mac
WQ8U

--- chuck@chuckg.com wrote:

> I think Dr. van Cleef's epistle to S-meters is
> erudite, scholarly, practical, and
> fascinating.
> With a couple of the diagrams added, I think it
> would make a wonderful article for
> QST or other venue.
>
> I printed it out. All my S-meters are fine, but I
> was afraid if I didn't print it out,
> something would certainly happen next week and I
> would surely need it then.
>
> 73, Chuck, K1OM
>
> On 14 Nov 2005 at 10:02, Henry van Cleef wrote:
>
> > Interesting to follow this discussion of an
> S-meter for an AR88. I
> > don't know the circuit in that set, but spending a
> bit of time with a
> > sketch pad and working some Ohm's Law equations
> should both tell you
> > what the original circuit had for a meter, and
> what your choices are
> > for making a meter work in the set.
> >
> > Beyond that, I'll note that it is not advanced EE

> to design and
> > install an S-meter in a set that never had one.
> I didn't realize how
> > easy this is until I redid an RME-45 power supply,
> which required some
> > redesign of the S-meter circuit, and shortly
> after, replaced the
> > right-zero S-meter (open coil) in a Hallicrafters
> S-36 with a
> > left-zero substitute, and redid the circuit to
> work the other way
> > around.
> >
> > Before starting the analysis, I'll mention that
> one "mod" I always do
> > to a set that has an S-meter is to connect a pair
> of silicon rectifier
> > diodes across the meter terminals, one each way,
> as protection. Most
> > little meters (200-500 microamp, etc.) need about
> 250-300 millivolts
> > across them for full-scale deflection, and a
> 1N4001 won't conduct at
> > that level, so the circuit never sees them in
> normal operation. They
> > conduct at about twice that, so you've got solid
> protection at
> > 200-250% overload. Makes a hard-to-replace
> special meter much harder
> > to smoke if anything goes wrong. Whatever meter
> you are using, you'll
> > need to know it's internal DC resistance. Easiest
> way to do that is
> > to connect a small battery to a resistor in series
> with the meter you
> > are measuring, and measure the voltage across that
> resistor when the
> > meter is deflected full-scale (or across the meter
> terminals). A
> > typical 200 microamp meter's coil works out to
> about 800-900 ohms.
> >
> > Now, get out your sketch pad, and find the S-meter
> circuit in the
> > original manufacturers's schematic.   It's either
> in the plate circuit
> > of one of the IF's (Hallicrafters) or in the
> cathode circuit (RME).

> > Redraw that circuit as a Wheatstone bridge, just
> like in the
> > textbooks. Don't forget to include the
> tube---it's the "unknown"
> > resistance that the circuit is measuring.   On a
> > backward-reading-meter circuit, you'll probably
> find only three legs
> > to the circuit in terms of components. The fourth
> is there for the
> > theorectical circuit; it's value is infinity. To
> substitute a
> > left-zero meter you'll need to put a resistor in
> that leg, connect it
> > to "something," and reverse the meter connections
> in the circuit. The
> > "something" needs to be a voltage source that will
> drive current into
> > the new leg to zero the meter.
> >
> > The RME circuit is in the IF cathode circuit, and
> already has four
> > legs, and operates as a left zero circuit.   This
> is the circuit I
> > would choose if adding an S-meter to a set that
> doesn't already have
> > one.   The only drawback to it is that it needs a
> relatively low
> > reference voltage (15-50) for the zeroing current
> with a relatively
> > low source impedance.
> >
> > The circuits we're looking at are AVC amplifiers.
> Typically, a
> > manufacturer's S-meter circuit is in one of the
> AVC-controlled IF's.
> > DC currents through one of these stages follow
> AVC, and the Wheatstone
> > bridge is simply measurement of the DC current in
> the stage.
> >
> > Now, take a look at the currents through a typical
> IF tube. A typical
> > 6SK7, wide open (max sensitivity, lowest bias)
> typically has 3 volts
> > on the cathode provided by a 300 ohm cathode
> resistor, for a cathode
> > current around 10 ma. That's the zero-signal
> condition, so grid

> > voltage is near zero.
> >
> > At high-signal, about 10 volts is needed to cut a
> 6SK7's gain down to
> > "deaf" with a cathode current around 1 ma.   That
> -10 volts is
> > provided by AVC, but note that the cathode voltage
> across the existing
> > cathode resistor is going to drop down to about
> 300 mv.
> >
> > A little work with a calibrated signal generator
> and some measuing in
> > the IF section will tell you exactly what the
> range is between "wide
> > open" and "S9". If working in the plate circuit.
> then measure across
> > the plate current decoupling resistor. Keep in
> mind that plate
> > current is typically around 2/3rd's of total
> cathode current; the rest
> > goes through the screen circuit.
> >
> > Now, work out the details for the bridge circuit.
> Norton is your
> > friend, Thevenin is your friend.   Get the points
> for "no deflection"
> > and "full deflection." Don't forget to consider
> the source impedance
> > of the supplies at the top and bottom of the
> bridge.   And don't
> > forget to keep the resistance seen by the tube
> cathode at the correct
> > value of its initial bias, if working in the
> cathode circuit. Remember
> > that the top and bottom of the bridge are fed from
> B+ and ground, and
> > be sure to trace all the resistances between the
> two, not just the
> > resistors you are using to make the circuit work.
>
> >
> > Typically, sets have three relatively stable DC
> voltages available.
> > B+, around 250 volts, is a function of input line
> voltage. The screen
> > supply is typically 100 volts, and in a fancier
> set, there is a

> > VR-tupe stabilizing a voltage---if you've got one,
> consider stealing a
> > few milliamps of current from that supply.   The
> third voltage, which
> > is easy to overlook, is the self-bias voltage on
> the power amplifier
> > stage; 6V6 and similar tubes generally have 18-20
> volts there. You
> > can, of course, put in a bleeder from B+ to get a
> reference voltage
> > for the cathode-follower circuit (RME did that)
> but that's a long way
> > to go when you need a reasonably low source
> impedance, and is a hefty
> > parasitic drain on the B supply.   You can (it
> says here) use a zener
> > diode solution to get relatively low voltage at
> low source impedance,
> > but if that zener ever opens up, you're really
> going to need those
> > protective diodes across the meter.
> >
> > Also keep in mind that the critical voltages in a
> pentode voltage
> > amplifier circuit are the initial bias and the
> screen voltage. Plate
> > voltage can walk all over the place. Keep in mind
> that a 6SK7/12SK7
> > are perfectly happy as long as you don't go down
> below the knee in the
> > plate resistance curve, and that a 12SK7 in an AA5
> is just as happy
> > with 90 volts on the screen and 110 on the plate
> as a 6SK7 in a
> > transformer set with 100 volts on the screen and
> 250 volts on the
> > plate. So you can add resistance in the feed to
> the IF amplifier
> > plate circuit (be sure to decouple it adequately
> so that it looks like
> > AC ground) if you want to meter current in that
> leg.
> >
> > After installing your circuit in the set, do some
> actual measurements,
> > both to make sure you haven't upset any of the
> critical parameters.
> > You'll need to tweak in meter zero (a wirewound

> pot is a good idea
> > here) and tweak the meter sensitivity to the
> maximum signal. If your
> > analysis correctly, you'll add some ohms in series
> with the meter to
> > reduce sensitivity.
> >
> > One caveat: RCA hired top talent to do top
> designs, and the AR88 is
> > an example of good design ca. 1940. The same is
> true for Bill
> > Halligan and Hallicrafters, and the RME guys
> (while I disagree with
> > some of their details) were no slouches either.
> Study and appreciate
> > their paper designs. But also consider what's
> critical in those
> > designs, like tube biases, screen voltages, local
> oscillator
> > stability; and what's "fill in the blanks" stuff.
> In a case like
> > this, you're using some pretty basic 19th-century
> theory (Wheatston,
> > Norton, Thevenin) on basics, but take car not to
> upset the original
> > design critical parameters.
> >
> > Now: anybody up for designing an S-meter circuit
> to work in an S-38?
> >
> > Hank
> >
> > --
> > Hank van Cleef (vancleef@eskimo.com,
> hvanclee@nyx.net)
> > 1986 420SEL "A stranger in paradise" (Fremont Co.
> Wyoming)
> > 1986 GMC 1500 6.2 diesel pickup "Seen one, seen
> them all"
> >
>
>

Date: Mon, 14 Nov 2005 20:32:00 -0500
From: chuck grandgent <chuck@chuckg.com>
To: Old Tube Radios <boatanchors@theporch.com>
Subject: Re: S-meters

MIME-Version: 1.0
Content-Type: text/plain; charset="iso-8859-1"
Content-Transfer-Encoding: 7bit
Message-Id: <20051115013159.BGVL12191.ispmxmta06-srv.alltel.net@octave-mcmsbb3d>

Alas, I cannot disagree with Mac, though I think it would be a noble
endeavor to TRY to get it into QST.

I think it is the essence of the best of ham radio.

I was always disappointed after QST increased the size of its pages from
what I remember from the '50's and '60's, added color, etc..
And the Japanese manufacturers took over, etc., etc.
But this is surely bait for an endless (and probably depressing) topic.

Chuck, K1OM

"J.D. Mac Aulay, WQ8U" <jmac6235@yahoo.com> wrote:
>
> I am afraid it would be like placing pearls before
> swine to put it in QST. It is too complicated for the
> average new ham and too simplistic and practical for
> the true ham electronics aficionados. In addition, it
> is not consistent with the ARRL push to make ham radio
> into digital radio.
>
> Electric Radio may be a much better venue for such a
> well presented and usable bit of work. And it might
> even get used by the ER readers.
>
> 73
> Mac
> WQ8U
>
> --- chuck@chuckg.com wrote:
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> > I think Dr. van Cleef's epistle to S-meters is
> > erudite, scholarly, practical, and
> > fascinating.
> > With a couple of the diagrams added, I think it
> > would make a wonderful article for
> > QST or other venue.
> >
> > I printed it out. All my S-meters are fine, but I
> > was afraid if I didn't print it out,
> > something would certainly happen next week and I
> > would surely need it then.
> >

> > 73, Chuck, K1OM
> >

Message-ID: <006701c5e98a$e2ef0100$549fcdd1@s0023531634>
From: "Sandy, W5TVW" <ebjr@i-55.com>
To: Old Tube Radios <boatanchors@theporch.com>
Subject: AR-88 "S" Meter problem...
Date: Mon, 14 Nov 2005 20:18:36 -0600
MIME-Version: 1.0
Content-Type: text/plain;
     charset="iso-8859-1"
Content-Transfer-Encoding: 7bit

This evening I finally tested a circuit for a "forward reading"
S meter for
the AR-88 that seems to work OK. Picks control voltage off the cathode of
2nd IF stage, and the reference voltage for the "zero set" off the +150 volt
regulated
supply. It is very simple and consists of two pots. 1.0 and 1.5 K trimmer types,
and a 22K 1 watt resistor, and a 0-1 ma. meter. (Actually a Japanese 2"
plastic "S" meter.) More on this later. Thanks to all who sent in comments
and suggestions!
73,

Sandy W5TVW

From: "Brian Goldsmith" <brian.goldsmith@echo1.com.au>
To: Old Tube Radios <boatanchors@theporch.com>
Subject: RE: AR-88 "S" Meter problem...
Date: Tue, 15 Nov 2005 15:38:38 +1100
Message-ID: <000201c5e99e$729e9ff0$60468490@virtual2>
MIME-Version: 1.0
Content-Type: text/plain;
     charset="us-ascii"
Content-Transfer-Encoding: 7bit

-----Original Message-----
From: Sandy, W5TVW

This evening I finally tested a circuit for a "forward reading"
S meter for
the AR-88 that seems to work OK. Picks control voltage off the cathode of
2nd IF stage, and the reference voltage for the "zero set" off the +150 volt
regulated supply. It is very simple and consists of two pots. 1.0 and 1.5 K

trimmer types, and a 22K 1 watt resistor, and a 0-1 ma. meter. (Actually a Japanese 2"
plastic "S" meter.) More on this later. Thanks to all who sent in comments and suggestions!
73,

Sandy W5TVW

***** If this scheme is anything like the Racal RA17C-12 S meter circuit then the meter to be used may well be a normal 0-1mA movement using a multiplier,reading from left to right and resting on the left.The 0-5 mA "genuine" meter referred to earlier was used to measure total cathode current of the 1st IF stage.

Brian Goldsmith.

Message-ID: <002f01c5e9bd$d7351c40$6401a8c0@akorn.net>
From: "Tom Rauch" <w8ji@contesting.com>
To: Old Tube Radios <boatanchors@theporch.com>
Subject: Re: S-meters
Date: Tue, 15 Nov 2005 03:23:21 -0500
MIME-Version: 1.0
Content-Type: text/plain;
     charset="iso-8859-1"
Content-Transfer-Encoding: 7bit

I think a technical and historical article about S meters would be *very* well received by QST and by readers, providing the information was peer reviewed ensure accuracy (something QST does not do any more). It's a wonderful idea, and a wonderful location but only if it walks people through the evolution of the guess meter, along with telling them how to make one.

I have measured data of modern meters I'd be happy to share.

Also it would be a wonderful place and way to dispel the myth that one S-unit is six dB, or that the target goal of all manufacturers was six dB.

73, Tom W8JI

> Alas, I cannot disagree with Mac, though I think it would
be a noble
> endeavor to TRY to get it into QST.

> "J.D. Mac Aulay, WQ8U" <jmac6235@yahoo.com> wrote:
> >
> > I am afraid it would be like placing pearls before
> > swine to put it in QST. It is too complicated for the
> > average new ham and too simplistic and practical for
> > the true ham electronics aficionados.

From: "Brian Goldsmith" <brian.goldsmith@echo1.com.au>
To: Old Tube Radios <boatanchors@theporch.com>
Subject: RE: S-meters
Date: Tue, 15 Nov 2005 21:24:21 +1100
Message-ID: <000701c5e9ce$bea730d0$60468490@virtual2>
MIME-Version: 1.0
Content-Type: text/plain;
     charset="us-ascii"
Content-Transfer-Encoding: 7bit

-----Original Message-----
From: Tom Rauch

Also it would be a wonderful place and way to dispel the myth that one
S-unit is six dB, or that the target goal of all manufacturers was six dB.

****** For the record,the Racal company chose the following for their famous
RA17-RA117 line of tubed receivers.

(The "S" meter) is calibrated to provide a reading of "S1" for a 1.25uVolt
signal and ascending "S" points in approximately 4dB points.Above "S9",
divisions are in increments of 10dB".

Brian Goldsmith.

Message-ID: <001c01c5e9f1$d11a9ea0$6401a8c0@akorn.net>
From: "Tom Rauch" <w8ji@contesting.com>
To: Old Tube Radios <boatanchors@theporch.com>
Subject: Re: S-meters
Date: Tue, 15 Nov 2005 09:35:24 -0500
MIME-Version: 1.0
Content-Type: text/plain;
     charset="iso-8859-1"
Content-Transfer-Encoding: 7bit

> ****** For the record,the Racal company chose the
following for their famous
> RA17-RA117 line of tubed receivers.
>
> (The "S" meter) is calibrated to provide a reading of "S1"
for a 1.25uVolt
> signal and ascending "S" points in approximately 4dB
points.Above "S9",
> divisions are in increments of 10dB".

Almost none of the major manufacturers used six dB, yet the
amateur testing question pool even asks and expects an
answer of six dB per S unit. Collins never used 6dB, Drake
used 5dB. The ones that tried to hit 6dB almost always
missed low.

What a popular myth that turned out to be! Ask anyone how
many dB per S unit and see what they say.

From: Gary Woods <garygarlic@earthlink.net>
To: Old Tube Radios <boatanchors@theporch.com>
Subject: Re: S-meters
Date: Tue, 15 Nov 2005 09:46:38 -0500
Message-ID: <94tjn1do8av4ikl59cp8f9kt7fckn7q7h6@4ax.com>
MIME-Version: 1.0
Content-Type: text/plain; charset=us-ascii
Content-Transfer-Encoding: 7bit

On Tue, 15 Nov 2005 09:35:24 -0500, you wrote:

>What a popular myth that turned out to be! Ask anyone how
>many dB per S unit and see what they say.

And does anybody remember the "Gooney Unit?" At least Gonset didn't even
pretend.

Gary Woods AKA K2AHC- PGP key on request, or at home.earthlink.net/~garygarlic
Zone 5/6 in upstate New York, 1420' elevation. NY WO G

Message-ID: <00a001c5e9f8$bd5431e0$bfa0cdd1@s0023531634>
From: "Sandy, W5TVW" <ebjr@i-55.com>
To: Old Tube Radios <boatanchors@theporch.com>
Subject: Re: S-meters
Date: Tue, 15 Nov 2005 09:24:22 -0600

MIME-Version: 1.0
Content-Type: text/plain;
     charset="iso-8859-1"
Content-Transfer-Encoding: 7bit

I have gotten varying answers thru the years from 3 to 6 db per "S" unit
and everything in between! Out of all the receivers I have used and tested,
practically all of them vary from band to band CONSIDERABLY!
(No matter who the manufacturer was). The ONLY receivers I have
used or owned that were consistent were actual field strength measuring
receivers! They of course, are usually calibrated in microvolts per meter.
It is easy to see therefore, why no "amateur manual" gives any hard and fast
figures as to how many db. per S unit!
73,
Sandy W5TVW
----- Original Message -----
From: "Tom Rauch" <w8ji@contesting.com>
To: "Old Tube Radios" <boatanchors@theporch.com>
Sent: Tuesday, November 15, 2005 8:35 AM
Subject: Re: S-meters

| > ****** For the record,the Racal company chose the
| following for their famous
| > RA17-RA117 line of tubed receivers.
| >
| > (The "S" meter) is calibrated to provide a reading of "S1"
| for a 1.25uVolt
| > signal and ascending "S" points in approximately 4dB
| points.Above "S9",
| > divisions are in increments of 10dB".
|
| Almost none of the major manufacturers used six dB, yet the
| amateur testing question pool even asks and expects an
| answer of six dB per S unit. Collins never used 6dB, Drake
| used 5dB. The ones that tried to hit 6dB almost always
| missed low.
|
| What a popular myth that turned out to be! Ask anyone how
| many dB per S unit and see what they say.
|
|
|
| --
| No virus found in this incoming message.
| Checked by AVG Free Edition.
| Version: 7.1.362 / Virus Database: 267.13.2/170 - Release Date: 11/15/2005
|

|

Message-ID: <000801c5ea49$c8975400$6401a8c0@akorn.net>
From: "Tom Rauch" <w8ji@contesting.com>
To: Old Tube Radios <boatanchors@theporch.com>
Subject: Re: S-meters
Date: Tue, 15 Nov 2005 19:49:56 -0500
MIME-Version: 1.0
Content-Type: text/plain;
charset="iso-8859-1"
Content-Transfer-Encoding: 7bit

> I have gotten varying answers thru the years from 3 to 6 db per "S" unit
> and everything in between! Out of all the receivers I have used and tested,
> practically all of them vary from band to band CONSIDERABLY!
> (No matter who the manufacturer was).

In order to vary dB-per-S-unit from band-to-band, the receiver has to have significant AGC applied to stages that change bands.

Older rigs often applied AGC to mixers and almost always to RF amps, so the AGC loop gain would change from band to band.

Newer rigs almost never apply AGC to RF stages. AGC loop gain is stable, even if absolute sensitivity changes. My 751A's are about 1dB per S unit at S1, and 5dB per S unit at S-9 on every band. Even though the absolute level of S reading in uV changes, the dB per S unit at any point does not.

73 Tom

Message-ID: <437AC09A.2000505@wb1cmg.mv.com>
Date: Wed, 16 Nov 2005 00:16:10 -0500
From: "David M. Upton" <david@wb1cmg.mv.com>
MIME-Version: 1.0
To: Old Tube Radios <boatanchors@theporch.com>
Subject: Personal Ad for a KWS-1
Content-Type: text/plain; charset=us-ascii; format=flowed
Content-Transfer-Encoding: 7bit

Wanted: Single, unattached 428A-1 or 428A-2 supply for attractive KWS-1 RF Deck in CCA Very Good condition. Must be full of energy with a crinkled exterior and a warm glowing heart. If you like passionate technical ragchews on 75, the thrill of the pounce and chase of DX on 20, loving personal attention and a good climate controlled environment in a house with a TH7 up 180' on Rohn 55, please call or write the undersigned......

Well I couldn't resist and maybe someone will get a chuckle out of it. A somewhat bewildering set of circumstances has resulted in KWS-1 #142 residing in NH. It seems to have been parted from its bottom half somewhere along the way. The chassis internal control number is #164. Never in my wildest dreams did I think this would happen. It shined up beautifully with just dust on the chassis of over 50 years. I would darn well say excellent but there are a few light scratches on the cabinet corners. The mechanical linkages all work fine and the panel is really good with all original knobs and bright markers. So what I hope to accomplish is as follows:

1. Find if the mating S/N supply exists.

2. Find a suitable substitute supply-428A series.

3. Find an equivalent other for tests/possible use.

4. Locate someone willing to test the exciter locally-NOT going to try and ship for obvious reasons!

5. Would like to correspond with people that routinely operate their GDTs/KWS-1s for insights and maintenance hints.

Not a CCA member and not a serious collector of Collins, per se. I had confined my BA interests to "more affordable" sets. But, opportunity knocked! And...They are beautiful.

David, WB1CMG
Mont Vernon, NH 03057

Message-ID: <000501c5eba7$fcbe8fa0$995aff45@Denroom>
From: "B. smith" <smithab11@comcast.net>
To: Old Tube Radios <boatanchors@theporch.com>
Subject: MR-15 Crank Drive Needed
Date: Thu, 17 Nov 2005 13:51:54 -0500
MIME-Version: 1.0

```
Content-Type: text/plain;
     format=flowed;
     charset="iso-8859-1";
     reply-type=original
Content-Transfer-Encoding: 7bit
```

Any one have a MR-15 crank drive as used in the Bendix MN-26 DF receiver?
See below for picture.
http://solo11.abac.com/zorroab1/MN-26/Components.html

breck k4che
Dover, Delaware
Annt nutten in Dover except
Chickens, a NASCAR track,
and hams that can't solder.

From: listown@nanniandjack.com (Mail List Owner)
To: Old Tube Radios <boatanchors@theporch.com>
Subject: ADMINISTRIVIA: Changing Email Addresses
Date: Thu, 17 Nov 2005 11:15:00 -0800 (PST)
Message-Id: <20051117191500.C053F1614D@osr506.nanniandjack.com>

Gang-

This periodic post is intended to help subscribers whose email address has changed, preventing posting or receipt of the list.

If you change ISP (InterNet Service Provider), simply send me an email advising the change, and I will do my best to implement the change quickly.

For those unfortunates, whose ISP has made a change without advising their customers of the potential impact of that change on subscribers to email lists like the boatanchors, where one must be a subscriber to post to the list, try to follow along...

Under some circumstances, the changes to your email address are "transparent" to you, but prevent posting. I get error notification for these kinds of problems, and I try to work them out. However, I may miss one, and on this end, the process is anything BUT automatic.

You have a bigger stick than I do. You and your ISP have the primary responsibility to repair the problems caused by the change at the ISP. I have zero leverage with your ISP, and you have great leverage.

Most ISP maintain a customer service department to help with problems like these. This should be your first line of support for email problems. I am happy to assist and consult, but try to understand that when your ISP makes a change to their email handler, and that change prevents you from posting to the boatanchors list, I can help, but resolving this problem is your responsibility, working with your ISP. I am but a volunteer, contributing my time to administer the list.

Thank you for your attention.
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73
Jack, W4KH/Mobile - - - BoatAnchor Mailing List Archiver/Owner - - -
listown@nanniandjack.com - "Plus ca change, plus c'est la meme chose"
     "Il n'y a que les idiots qui ne changent jamais d'idee"
Thu Nov 17 11:15:00 PST 2005

Message-Id: <6.2.3.4.0.20051117191436.04045f50@postoffice.worldnet.att.net>
Date: Thu, 17 Nov 2005 20:35:08 -0500
To: Old Tube Radios <boatanchors@theporch.com>
From: John Dilks K2TQN <oldradio@worldnet.att.net>
Subject: FS - High end and rare ham radios + 1 very early wire recorder
Mime-Version: 1.0
Content-Type: text/plain; charset="us-ascii"; format=flowed

To the BA group, Joe Walsh and Bob Heil only, (Bob, please forward this to Joe as I think he is on the road.)

You guys have all been good friends for a long time. I want to offer these here first. I'm down-sizing as I'm approaching 65. I won't be sending this email out to any other group for at least 5 days, probably a little longer. This will allow those who work all week and only read on the weekend a chance to contact me.

Some of these items were shown in my Old Radio Column in QST magazine.

I prefer pick up on the items. I am located in southern New Jersey, 50-miles from Philadelphia, 10-miles from Atlantic City.

Among what I'm considering selling are:
(I want to get what they are worth, but have not set exact prices. We can negotiate.)

None of the following are restored .....

Rare: Heathkit AR-1 w/original metal cabinet and internal speaker
(not as nice as it looked in my column as the photos were retouched,

but it is all original, restorable and very rare, especially with the metal cabinet.)

Rare: Hallicrafters S-1 (as it looked in my column in QST) all original except panel screws are new. I'm told there are only 5 or 6 of these around. The paper dial is in very good condition.

NC-183D with Speaker - real nice shape, not restored, same as the column photos.

Hallicrafters SX-23 with matching Deluxe "h" speaker, very clean and rare art-deco styled in great condition, same condition as my column photos. It won a ribbon at the MAARC meet in Maryland a few years ago.

Experimental Wire Recorder, early 1930's, very well made (professional shop), almost 100% complete (as I remember, one latch is missing), with the original wire on the spool. It's a motor and gear train with machine shop turned items mounted on a dark wood base. It has a deck 6 or so inches above the wood, made of heavy aluminum. It has one tube and one audio transformer. The seller told me it was his uncles and came from the Westinghouse or Western Electric lab in NYC. This was purchased by me in the 1970's. It is a true museum piece. It looks similar to the early wire recorders seen in photos in the 1930's Radio News magazines. I never saw a match.

I could be talked out of my Sargent receiver (the one in my mobile museum, I forget model, but there are I think 24 or 26 ? tubes [a lot of them anyway] in it. It is their last and largest model).

Collins 30S-1, very clean, w/Peter Dahl power transformer, spare used tube, most likely operational, bought from an estate and was working within 6 months of death of SK, I'm told. I've had it two or three years without powering it up.

Collins 75A4, high serial number [52xx] w/original serial numbered manual - defect: has a ss number (9 digit) etched lightly into the front panel, it will cover up OK, 3-filters, reduction dial.

WRL 500-A, clean enough, cabinet has some rust on sides, not bad, there are a few scratches on one panel
WRL 755 VFO available, matching. (I must ask prior VFO owner first, as he passed it to me as a favor.)
WRL V-10 VFO later model, almost the same circuitry, probably better to use on the air than the 755.
WRL 666 VFO - 6 meter, rough cabinet, good for parts, etc. Same cabinet as the 755.

WRL Globe Scout 65 or 65A, very clean

I also have several RCA receivers I'll offer in the near future. I have to dig them out. I forget the model numbers.

If you are interested in any of this gear, please contact me directly, not on the BA reflector.
oldradio@worldnet.att.net

73, John Dilks, K2TQN
609-927-3873 - weekdays after 4 PM and before 10 PM EST, weekends until 10 PM.

End of BOATANCHORS Digest 3863
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